

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3424

To establish a global zoonotic disease task force, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 2021

Ms. MENG (for herself and Mr. FORTENBERRY) introduced the following bill;  
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

To establish a global zoonotic disease task force, and for  
other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Global Pandemic Pre-  
5 vention and Biosecurity Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

7       It shall be the policy of the United States Govern-  
8 ment to—

9                   (1) support improved community health, forest  
10          management, sustainable agriculture, and safety of  
11          livestock production in developing countries;

7 (3) support foreign governments to—

(A) transition from the sale of such wildlife for human consumption in markets and restaurants to alternate protein and nutritional sources;

12 (B) prevent commercial trade in live wild-  
13 life and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and  
14 derivatives that risks contributing to zoonotic  
15 spillover events between animals and humans,  
16 not to include commercial trade in—

17 (i) fish;

18 (ii) invertebrates;

19 (iii) amphibians;

20 (iv) reptiles; or

21 (v) the meat of game species—

22 (I) traded in markets in coun-  
23 tries with effective implementation  
24 and enforcement of scientifically  
25 based, nationally implemented policies

1 and legislation for processing, trans-  
2 port, trade, marketing; and  
3 (II) sold after being slaughtered  
4 and processed under sanitary condi-  
5 tions; and  
6 (C) establish and effectively manage pro-  
7 tected and conserved areas, including in tropical  
8 landscapes, and including indigenous and com-  
9 munity-conserved areas;  
10 (4) encourage development projects that do not  
11 contribute to the destruction, fragmentation or deg-  
12 radation of forests or loss of biodiversity; and  
13 (5) respect the rights and needs of indigenous  
14 people and local communities dependent on such  
15 wildlife for nutritional needs and food security.

## 16 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

17 In this Act:

18                             (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United  
19 States Agency for International Development.  
20

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and  
the Committee on Appropriations in the House  
of Representatives; and

13                             (4) HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—The term “human  
14                             consumption” means specific use for human food or  
15                             medicine.

22                             (6) ONE HEALTH.—The term “One Health”  
23                             means a collaborative, multisectoral, and trans-dis-  
24                             ciplinary approach achieving optimal health out-  
25                             comes that recognizes the interconnection between—

13                             (9) SPILLOVER EVENT.—The term “spillover  
14                             event” means the transmission of a pathogen from  
15                             one species to another.

(10) TASK FORCE.—The term “Task Force” means the Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force established under section 6(a).

(12) ZOONOTIC DISEASE.—The term “zoonotic disease” means any disease that is naturally transmissible between animals and humans.

1   **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

2       Congress makes the following findings:

3           (1) The majority of recent emerging infectious  
4           diseases have originated in wildlife.

5           (2) There is a rise in the frequency of zoonotic  
6           spillover events and outbreaks of such diseases.

7           (3) This rise in such spillover events and out-  
8           breaks relates to the increased interaction between  
9           humans and wildlife.

10          (4) There is a progressive and increasing rise in  
11           interaction between human populations and wildlife  
12           related to deforestation, habitat degradation, and ex-  
13           pansion of human activity into the habitat of such  
14           wildlife.

15          (5) The increase in such interactions due to  
16           these factors, particularly in forested regions of trop-  
17           ical countries where there is high mammalian diver-  
18           sity, is a serious risk factor for spillover events.

19          (6) A serious risk factor for spillover events  
20           also relates to the collection, production, commercial  
21           trade, and sale for human consumption of wildlife  
22           that may transmit to zoonotic pathogens to humans  
23           that may then replicate and be transmitted within  
24           the human population.

25          (7) Such a risk factor is increased if it involves  
26           wildlife that—

1                             (A) does not ordinarily interact with hu-  
2                             mans; or

3                             (B) lives under a stressful condition, as  
4                             such condition exacerbates the shedding of  
5                             zoonotic pathogens.

6                             (8) Markets for such wildlife to be sold for  
7                             human consumption are found in many countries.

8                             (9) In some communities, such wildlife may be  
9                             the only accessible source of high quality nutrition.

10                            (10) The public health emergency has resulted  
11                             in—

12                             (A) trillions of dollars in economic damage  
13                             to the United States; and

14                             (B) the deaths of hundreds of thousands of  
15                             American citizens.

16 **SEC. 5. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD ASSISTING COUN-**  
17 **TRIES IN PREVENTING ZOONOTIC SPILLOVER**  
18 **EVENTS.**

19                            The Secretary of State and Administrator of the  
20 United States Agency for International Development, in  
21 consultation with the Director of the United States Fish  
22 and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the  
23 leadership of other relevant agencies, shall coordinate, en-  
24 gage, and work with governments, multilateral entities,

1 intergovernmental organizations, international partners,  
2 and non-governmental organizations to—

3                   (1) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and  
4 raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for  
5 human consumption that risks contributing to  
6 zoonotic spillover, placing a priority focus on tropical  
7 countries or countries with significant markets for  
8 live wildlife for human consumption, which includes  
9 such wildlife trade activities as—

10                  (A) high volume commercial trade and as-  
11 sociated markets;

12                  (B) trade in and across well connected  
13 urban centers;

14                  (C) trade for luxury consumption or where  
15 there is no dietary necessity by—

16                   (i) working through existing treaties,  
17 conventions, and agreements to develop a  
18 new protocol, or to amend existing proto-  
19 cols or agreements; and

20                   (ii) expanding combating wildlife traf-  
21 ficking programs to support enforcement  
22 of the closure of such markets and new il-  
23 legal markets in response to closures, and  
24 the prevention of such trade, including—

(I) providing assistance to improve law enforcement;

(III) strengthening such programs to assist countries through legal reform;

9 (IV) improving information shar-  
10 ing and enhancing capabilities of par-  
11 ticipating foreign governments;

(V) supporting efforts to change behavior and reduce demand for such wildlife products; and

15 (VI) leveraging United States  
16 private sector technologies and exper-  
17 tise to scale and enhance enforcement  
18 responses to detect and prevent such  
19 trade;

20 (D) leveraging strong United States bilateral  
21 relationships to support new and existing  
22 inter-ministerial collaborations or task forces

(E) building local agricultural capacity by leveraging expertise from the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and institutions of higher education with agricultural expertise;

(2) prevent the degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to minimize interactions between wildlife and human and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to—

(A) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems;

(C) support the establishment and effective management of protected areas, prioritizing highly intact areas; and

(D) prevent activities that result in the destruction, degradation, fragmentation, or conversion of intact forests and other intact ecosystems and biodiversity strongholds, including

1           by governments, private sector entities, and  
2           multilateral development financial institutions;

3           (3) offer alternative livelihood and worker training  
4           programs and enterprise development to wildlife  
5           traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities  
6           whose members are engaged in the commercial wild-  
7           life trade for human consumption;

8           (4) work with indigenous peoples and local com-  
9           munities to—

10           (A) ensure that their rights are respected  
11           and their authority to exercise such rights is  
12           protected;

13           (B) provide education and awareness on  
14           animal handling, sanitation, and disease trans-  
15           mission, as well as sustainable wildlife manage-  
16           ment and support to develop village-level alter-  
17           native sources of protein and nutrition;

18           (C) reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover  
19           while ensuring food security and access to  
20           healthy diets; and

21           (D) improve farming practices to reduce  
22           the risk of zoonotic spillover to livestock;

23           (5) strengthen global capacity for detection of  
24           zoonotic diseases with pandemic potential; and

1                         (6) support the development of One Health sys-  
2                         tems at the community level.

3 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL ZOONOTIC DISEASE TASK FORCE.**

4                         (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task  
5                         force to be known as the “Global Zoonotic Disease Task  
6                         Force”.

7                         (b) DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.—The duties of the  
8                         Task Force shall be to—

9                             (1) ensure an integrated approach across the  
10                         Federal Government and globally to the prevention  
11                         of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response  
12                         to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and trans-  
13                         mission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat  
14                         to global health security;

15                             (2) not later than one year after the date of the  
16                         enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a  
17                         publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecu-  
18                         rity and zoonotic disease prevention and response  
19                         that leverages expertise in public health, wildlife  
20                         health, livestock veterinary health, sustainable forest  
21                         management, community-based conservation, rural  
22                         food security, and indigenous rights to coordinate  
23                         zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, includ-  
24                         ing support for One Health institutions around the

1 world that can prevent and provide early detection  
2 of zoonotic outbreaks; and

3 (3) expanding the scope of the implementation  
4 of the White House's Global Health Security Strat-  
5 egy to more robustly support the prevention of  
6 zoonotic spillover and respond to zoonotic disease in-  
7 vestigations and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year  
8 strategy with specific Federal Government inter-  
9 national goals, priorities, and timelines for action,  
10 including to—

11 (A) recommend policy actions and mecha-  
12 nisms in developing countries to reduce the risk  
13 of zoonotic spillover and zoonotic disease emer-  
14 gence and transmission, including in support of  
15 the activities described in section 5;

16 (B) identify new mandates, authorities,  
17 and incentives needed to strengthen the global  
18 zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (2); and

19 (C) prioritize engagement in programs that  
20 target tropical countries and regions experi-  
21 encing high rates of deforestation, forest deg-  
22 radation, and land conversion, and countries  
23 with significant markets for live wildlife for  
24 human consumption.

25 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

1                     (1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Task  
2         Force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be  
3         composed of representatives from each of the fol-  
4         lowing agencies:

5                     (A) One permanent Chairperson at the  
6         level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above  
7         from the following agencies, to rotate every two  
8         years in an order to be determined by the Ad-  
9         ministrator:

10                    (i) The Animal and Plant Health In-  
11         spection Service of the Department of Ag-  
12         riculture.

13                    (ii) The Department of Health and  
14         Human Services or the Centers for Disease  
15         Control and Prevention.

16                    (iii) The Department of the Interior  
17         or the United States Fish and Wildlife  
18         Service.

19                    (iv) The Department of State or  
20         USAID.

21                    (v) The National Security Council.

22                    (B) At least 13 additional members, with  
23         at least one from each of the following agencies:

24                    (i) The Centers for Disease Control  
25         and Prevention.

- (ii) The Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Department of Defense.

(iv) The Department of State.

(v) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(vi) The National Science Foundation.

(vii) The National Institutes of Health.

(viii) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(ix) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(x) The United States Agency for International Development.

(xi) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(xii) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(xiii) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to the Task Force shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) TERMS.—

1                             (A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the  
2                             Task Force shall be appointed for a term of two  
3                             years.

4                             (B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed  
5                             to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration  
6                             of the term for which the member's predecessor  
7                             was appointed shall be appointed only for the  
8                             remainder of that term. A member may serve  
9                             after the expiration of that term until a suc-  
10                          cessor has been appointed.

11                         (d) MEETING.—

12                         (1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Task Force shall  
13                         hold its initial meeting not later than 45 days after  
14                         the final appointment of all members under sub-  
15                         section (b)(2).

16                         (2) MEETINGS.—

17                         (A) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall  
18                         meet at the call of the Chairperson.

19                         (B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the  
20                         Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a  
21                         lesser number may hold hearings.

22                         (e) COMPENSATION.—

23                         (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except  
24                         as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task  
25                         Force may not receive additional pay, allowances,

1       benefits by reason of their service on the Task  
2       Force.

3                     (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall  
4       receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of  
5       subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions  
6       under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United  
7       States Code.

8                     (f) REPORTS.—

9                     (1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than  
10      6 months after the enactment of this act and annu-  
11      ally thereafter, the Federal agencies listed in sub-  
12      section (b), shall submit a report to the Task Force  
13      containing a detailed statement with respect to the  
14      results of any programming within their agencies  
15      that addresses the goals of zoonotic spillover and  
16      disease prevention.

17                     (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 12  
18      months after the date of the enactment of this Act  
19      and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit  
20      to the appropriate congressional committees and the  
21      National Security Advisor a report containing a de-  
22      tailed statement of the recommendations of the  
23      Council pursuant to subsection (b).

24                     (g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Ad-  
25      visory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force.

1 The Task Force is authorized for seven years beginning  
2 on the date of the enactment of this Act, and up to an  
3 additional two years at the discretion of the Task Force  
4 Chairperson.

5 **SEC. 7. PREVENTING OUTBREAKS OF ZOONOTIC DISEASES.**

6 (a) INTEGRATED ZOONOTIC DISEASES PROGRAM.—  
7 There is authorized an integrated zoonotic diseases pro-  
8 gram within the United States Agency for International  
9 Development's global health security programs, led by the  
10 Administrator, in consultation with the Director for the  
11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other rel-  
12 evant Federal agencies, to prevent spillover events,  
13 epidemics, and pandemics through the following activities:

14 (1) Partnering with a consortium that possesses  
15 the following technical capabilities:

16 (A) Institution with expertise in global  
17 wildlife health and zoonotic pathogen, animal  
18 care and management, combating wildlife traf-  
19 ficking, including community-based conserva-  
20 tion, wildlife trade and trafficking, wildlife habi-  
21 tation protection, protected area management, and  
22 preventing deforestation and forest degradation.

23 (B) Institutions of higher education with  
24 veterinary and public health expertise.

(C) Institutions with public health expertise.

(A) Utilizing coordinated information and data sharing platforms, including information related to biosecurity threats, in ongoing and future research.

(B) Conducting One Health zoonotic research at human-wildlife interfaces.

14 (C) Conducting One Health research into  
15 known and novel zoonotic pathogen detection.

(E) Preventing spillover events of zoonotic diseases.

(F) Investing in frontline diagnostic capability at points of contact

24 (G) Understanding global and national-  
25 level legal and illegal wildlife trade routes and

1       value chains, and their impacts on biodiversity  
2       loss on human-wildlife interfaces.

3           (H) Understanding the impacts of land-use  
4       change and conversion and biodiversity loss on  
5       human-wildlife interfaces and zoonotic spillover  
6       risk.

7           (I) Supporting development of One Health  
8       capacity and systems at the community level in-  
9       cluding integrating activities to improve com-  
10      munity health, promote sustainable manage-  
11      ment and conservation of forests, and ensure  
12      safety in livestock production and handling.

13           (J) Utilizing existing One Health trained  
14      workforce in developing countries to identify  
15      high risk or reoccurring spillover event locations  
16      and concentrate capacity and functionality at  
17      such locations.

18           (K) Continuing to train a One Health  
19      workforce in developing countries to prevent  
20      and respond to disease outbreaks in animals  
21      and humans, including training protected area  
22      managers in disease collection technology linked  
23      to existing data sharing platforms.

24           (b) TERMINATION.—The integrated zoonotic diseases  
25      program authorized under this section shall terminate on

1 the date that is ten years after the date of the enactment  
2 of this Act.

3 **SEC. 8. USAID MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SE-**  
4 **CURITY, GLOBAL HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY**  
5 **CONSERVATION, AND REDUCING DEMAND**  
6 **FOR WILDLIFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop,  
8 and publish on a publicly accessible website, a multisec-  
9 toral strategy for food security, global health, and bio-  
10 diversity protection and shall include information about  
11 zoonotic disease surveillance in the reports required by  
12 section 406(b) of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Re-  
13 sponse Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020.

14 (b) MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY.—The Adminis-  
15 trator of the United States Agency for International De-  
16 velopment (USAID), through sectoral and regional bu-  
17 reaus, shall develop a multisectoral strategy to integrate  
18 and mitigate risks of zoonotic disease emergence and  
19 spread, food insecurity, biodiversity conservation, and  
20 wildlife and habitat destruction. The strategy shall include  
21 participation of the following:

- 22 (1) The Bureau for Africa.  
23 (2) The Bureau for Asia.  
24 (3) The Bureau for Economic Growth, Edu-  
25 cation, and Environment.

1 (4) The Bureau for Global Health.

(5) The Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(6) The Bureau for Resiliency, and Food Security.

(7) The Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau.

8 (c) CONTENTS.—The USAID multisectoral strategy  
9 developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include—

4 (4) programs to increase supplies of sustainably  
5 and locally produced alternative animal and plant-  
6 based sources of protein and nutrition;

7 (5) programs to protect, maintain and restore  
8 ecosystem integrity;

(6) programs to ensure that countries are sufficiently prepared to detect, report, and respond to zoonotic disease spillover events;

## 20 SEC. 9. IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY.

21 (a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The USAID multisectoral  
22 strategy under section 8 shall be implemented—

23                             (1) through USAID bilateral programs through  
24                             missions and embassies and will account for half of  
25                             the portfolio; and

(2) through demonstration projects that meet the requirements of subsection (b) and account for half of the portfolio.

#### 4 (b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

(A) pilot the implementation of the USAID multisectoral strategy by leveraging the international commitments of the donor community;

(B) prevent pandemics and reduce demand  
for fresh and live wildlife source foods as a way  
to stop spillover;

19 (D) realize the greatest impact in low ca-  
20 pacity forested countries with susceptibility to  
21 zoonotic spillover and spread that can lead to a  
22 pandemic.

23                   (2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT COUNTRY  
24 PLANS.—

1                         (A) IN GENERAL.—USAID shall lead a  
 2                         collaborative effort in coordination with the De-  
 3                         partment of State, embassies of the United  
 4                         States, and the International Development Fi-  
 5                         nance Corporation to consult with in-country  
 6                         stakeholder and participants in key forested  
 7                         countries to develop a plan that reflects the  
 8                         local needs and identifies measures of nutrition,  
 9                         yield gap analysis, global health safeguards, for-  
 10                         est and biodiversity protection, bushmeat de-  
 11                         mand reduction and consumer behavior change,  
 12                         and market development progress, within 90  
 13                         days of completion of the multisectoral strategy.

14                         (B) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—Eligible dem-  
 15                         onstration projects shall include small holder  
 16                         backyard production of animal source foods in-  
 17                         cluding poultry, fish, guinea pigs, and insects.

18                         (C) STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTICIPANTS.—  
 19                         Stakeholder and participants in the develop-  
 20                         ment of the multisectoral country plans shall  
 21                         include but are not limited to—

- 22                                 (i) recipient countries;
- 23                                 (ii) donors governments;
- 24                                 (iii) multilaterals institutions;
- 25                                 (iv) conservation organizations;

1                         (v) One Health institutions;  
 2                         (vi) agricultural extension services;  
 3                         (vii) domestic and international insti-  
 4                         tutions of higher education;  
 5                         (viii) food security experts;  
 6                         (ix) United States grain and animal  
 7                         protein production experts;  
 8                         (x) social marketing and behavioral  
 9                         change experts; and  
 10                         (xi) financial institutions and micro-  
 11                         enterprise experts.

12                         (3) CHANGE IN LIVELIHOODS.—Multisectoral  
 13                         country plans shall include programs to re-train in-  
 14                         dividuals no longer engaged in supplying wildlife  
 15                         markets in fundamental components of commercial  
 16                         animal source food production, including agriculture  
 17                         extension, veterinary care, sales and marketing, sup-  
 18                         ply chains, transportation, livestock feed production,  
 19                         micro-enterprise, and market analysis.

20                         (4) LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION  
 21                         PROJECTS.—Collaboration between United States  
 22                         Government assistance and other donor investments  
 23                         shall occur in five demonstration projects, which  
 24                         shall be in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

1                         (5) TIMING.—Five demonstration projects shall  
2                         be selected and each shall be tested over four years  
3                         after the date of the enactment of this Act.

4                         (c) REPORTING.—

5                         (1) AGENCY REPORT.—The Administrator shall  
6                         annually submit to the global zoonotic disease task  
7                         force established pursuant to section 6, the Presi-  
8                         dent, and the appropriate congressional committees  
9                         a report regarding the progress achieved and chal-  
10                         lenges concerning the development of a multisectoral  
11                         strategy for food security, global health, biodiversity,  
12                         and reducing demand for wildlife for human con-  
13                         sumption required under this section. Data included  
14                         in each such report shall be disaggregated by coun-  
15                         try, and shall include recommendations to resolve,  
16                         mitigate, or otherwise address such challenges. Each  
17                         such report shall, to the extent possible, be made  
18                         publicly available.

19                         (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator  
20                         shall submit a strategy within one year of the enact-  
21                         ment of this Act outlining the implementation of the  
22                         country plans and identifying demonstration sites  
23                         and criteria for pilot programs. Four years after the  
24                         enactment, the Administrator shall submit a reas-  
25                         essment of the strategy to Congress, as well as a

1 recommendation as to whether and how to expand  
2 these programs globally.

3 **SEC. 10. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION CORPS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish  
5 a Conservation Corps to provide Americans eligible for  
6 service abroad, under conditions of hardship if necessary,  
7 to deliver technical and strategic assistance to in-country  
8 leaders of demonstration projects, stakeholders, and do-  
9 nors implementing and financing the multisectoral strat-  
10 egy under section 8 to reduce demand for wildlife for  
11 human consumption through food security, global health,  
12 and biodiversity and related demonstration projects.

13 (b) PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS VOLUN-  
14 TEERS.—The Administrator may enroll in the Conserva-  
15 tion Corps for service abroad qualified citizens and nation-  
16 als for short terms of service at the discretion of the Ad-  
17 ministrator.

18 (c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Conservation Corps vol-  
19 unteers shall be responsible for—

20 (1) providing training to agricultural producers  
21 to encourage participants to share and pass on to  
22 other agricultural producers in the home commu-  
23 nities of the participants the information and skills  
24 obtained from the training under this section;

- 1                   (2) identifying areas for the extension of addi-
- 2                   tional technical resources through farmer-to-farmer
- 3                   exchanges; and
- 4                   (3) conducting assessments of individual
- 5                   projects and bilateral strategies and recommend
- 6                   knowledge management strategies toward building
- 7                   programs to scale and strengthening projects.

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